

- Coelodasys biguttatus Pack. Rare ; Mr. Kuetzing.  
 Heterocampa manteo Walk. Not common ; June.  
 Cerura cinerea Walk. Rare ; June, C. W. P.  
 " ——— Undetermined. Not common ; June.  
 Platypteryginæ.  
 Platypteryx arcuata Walk. Rare.  
 " lacertinaria Linn. Rare.  
 Attacinæ.  
 Telea polyphemus Linn. Very common, June, July.  
 Actias luna Linn. Not common ; June.  
 Callosamia promethea Drury. Rare ; June.  
 Samia cecropia Linn. Common ; June.  
 " columbia Smith. Very rare ; one specimen from cocoon found on  
 maple, emerged in-doors May 15th, 1874 ; C. W. P.  
 Ceratocampinæ.  
 Hyperchiria io Fabr. Not common ; June.  
 Dryocampinæ.  
 Dryocampa rubicunda Fabr. Very rare ; Mr. Lyman.  
 Lacheiinæ.  
 Gastropacha americana Harris. Very rare ; June 10th, C. W. P.  
 Tolyte velleda Stoll. Not common ; September.  
 " laricis Fitch. Very rare ; Mr. Bowles.  
 Clisiocampa americana Harris. Very common ; July.  
 " sylvatica Harris. Extremely abundant ; July.  
 Hepialinæ.  
 Xyleutes robinae Harris. Not common ; June.  
 Stenopis argentimaculata Harris. Very rare ; July, F. B. C.  
 " thule Strecker. Very rare, F. B. C.

## REMARKS ON THE SYNONYMY OF NORTH AMERICAN COLEOPTERA.

BY E. P. AUSTIN, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

*Tachinus fumipennis* Say (Tachyporus) is not synonymous with *T. axillaris* Fr., as supposed by Erichson, but differs from that species in several important particulars, as follows :

In *T. axillaris* the upper surface is extremely finely punctured, while

in *fumipennis* the elytra particularly have the punctuation much more distinct; but the sexual characters will enable the two species to be more readily separated. In *T. axillaris* the males have the fourth abdominal ventral segment triangularly impressed; the fifth is broadly impressed, with the apex deeply emarginate. In my specimen there is also a slight impression on the tip of the third segment, which is not mentioned in the description of Erichson. The sixth segment is terminated by two long, somewhat curved spines. The males of *T. fumipennis* have the third and fourth segments not impressed: the fifth is broadly impressed, with the apex only slightly emarginate and the terminal spines of the last segment are less prominent.

The female of *fumipennis* differs from that of *axillaris* as described by Erichson (I have seen no females of the latter species) by having the two external laciniae of the last segment of the abdomen longer and more slender than the intermediate ones.

*Tachinus colonus* Sachse, from the Southern States, differs by the description from either of the above species, and will probably prove to be distinct. Besides the above, there is at least one, probably two, species as yet undescribed, agreeing in general appearance with these, and which would be confounded with them on a superficial examination.

As the description of Say will apply to all of these species, it is somewhat doubtful which is the one really intended by him: in fact, it is quite possible that he has confounded two or more species under the name of *fumipennis*, but the species which I have characterized under that name is apparently the most abundant in Pennsylvania, whence Say's specimens came. The description of Say reads "body minutely punctured," a phrase which is not used in the description of several allied species published at the same time, from which it is probable that the species intended by him was more coarsely punctured than the others, which also points to this species rather than either of the others mentioned above.

*Languria inornata* Rand., *gracilis* Newm. This species has been unfortunate in names; originally described by Latreille as *L. "bicolor* Fabr.," the name was changed by LeConte to *Latreillii*, and by Crotch to *gracilis* Newm., and *inornata* Rand. placed as a variety; but it appears that the description of Randall has priority over that of Newman, and the species should therefore bear the name *inornata* Rand.

*Hispa collaris* Say, Jour. Ac. Phil., iii., 433, is without doubt the

species described as *Odontota Walshii* Crotch, Pr. Ac. Phil., 1873, 81, and the species should therefore be called *Odontota collaris* (Say).

*Imatidium 17-punctatum* Say, l. c. 435, is not a synonym of *Chelymorpha cribraria* Fabr., as stated by LeConte, Say's Writings, ii, 207, but is the species subsequently described by Crotch, l. c. 77, as *Ch. Lewisii*, which will therefore have to be considered a synonym.

*Graptozona plicipennis* Mannh. = *Haltica bimarginata* Say; the description of Say has priority.

*Leptura sphaericollis* Say, Jour. Ac. Phil., v., 280 = *ruficollis* Say, l. c. iii., 421. Dr. LeConte has already noted, New Series Am. Col., pt. ii., 222, that the species are identical, but not that *ruficollis* has priority.

#### ON SPECIES OF MELIPOTIS.

BY LEON F. HARVEY, M. D., BUFFALO, N. Y.

I propose to designate by the varietal name *versabilis*, that form of *jucunda* in which the primaries are nearly unicolorously fuscous gray without the white shading on the median space, and without the contrasting black and white of the usual and typical form. Specimens of this are in the collection of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, collected by Mr. Grote in Alabama. Where the t. p. line is at all discernible, it is seen to make the same sharp indentation below the median vein as in the type. The species described by me from Texas under the name *agrotipennis* may be distinguished by the t. p. line not running in so far at this point and making an obtuse instead of a pointed angle on vein 2.

##### *Melipotis sinuialis*, n. s.

♀. Belongs to the group of *jucunda*, but is larger, with the fore wings more pointed. Whitish gray; fore wings crossed by interrupted lines. T. p. line well toward the outer edge, partially obliterate and forming a distinct black sinuate streak from vein 3 (where it approximates to the margin) to vein 1 inwardly. A terminal wavy line. Discal mark obliterate, faintly yellowish. Hind wings pure glistening white, with a deep black border discontinued below vein 2. A black dot on the